



**EAST GRINSTEAD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

THE

OF THE

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EAST GRINSTEAD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health

FOR
THE YEAR 1947

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

JOHN PETRIE

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector

WM. H. DUNHAM

M.B.E., CERT. R.S.I.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods

Clerk to the Department

P. F. WEST

EAST GRINSTEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1947

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EAST GRINSTEAD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1947.

The Minister of Health has requested that the report for the year 1947 should be prepared on the same lines as that for 1946. I have adopted this procedure.

The Crude Death Rate is 10.52 as compared with 10.87 for the previous year, with 12.0 for England and Wales. The Infant Mortality Rate is 9.09 which compares with 41.24 for the previous year.

No deaths occurred from Tuberculosis, Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough or Diphtheria, while the total deaths from Cancer amounted to 26.

During the epidemic of anterior poliomyelitis only two cases were notified in East Grinstead, although the disease was prevalent in neighbouring districts.

The high rate of artificial immunity to diphtheria has been maintained.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN PETRIE,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(For comparison the figures for 1946 are shown in brackets)

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,597 acres
Registrar General's Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,740 (10,580)
Density of Population per acre	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.629 (1.603)
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£97,963 (£94,312)
Sum represented by 1d. rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£387 (£380)
Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.48 (18.34)
Death Rate per 1,000 Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.52 (10.87)
Infantile Mortality Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.09 (41.24)

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

LIVE BIRTHS					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	106	103	209
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	4	7	11
Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	<u>110</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>220</u>
Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.48

STILL BIRTHS

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Total Still Births	...	...	...	...	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>
Rate per 1,000 of the estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	.28

Deaths

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	...	...	...	...	50	63	113
Death Rate per 1,000 Population...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.52

Infantile Mortality

					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age...	...	...	...	...	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.09

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Results

During the year 195 children were immunised ; of these 170 were under the age of 5 years and 25 between 5 and 15 years of age. 178 children were Schick-tested, of these 117 were under 5 years of age and 61 between 5 and 15 years of age. Out of the total of 178 children Schick-tested only 3 children were found to give a positive reading. 12 children were given reinforcing injections.

At the end of the year the number of children in the 1—5 years of age group who had been immunised was 608 and from the mid-year estimate of population the percentage immunised was 91.0. Similarly in the 5—15 years of age group the number immunised was 1290, giving a percentage immunised of 95.8.

Procedure

The procedure of compiling registers of children's names for immunisation and the recording of results remains unchanged.

Administration

Under the National Health Service Act, 1946, the County Council became responsible for Diphtheria Immunisation on 5th July, 1948.

In preparation for this change arrangements were made in July to combine the present scheme with that of the Uckfield Rural District, so that one clerk could be employed full time on its administration. This clerk attends all clinics and has facilities for home visiting of those who fail to keep appointments made.

The records show a rise in the number of children immunised due to improved recording of the work carried out in the surgery by general practitioners.

Clinics

Immunisation and Schick-test clinics are held regularly every month at the County Council's Health Centre, Moat View, Moat Road, East Grinstead, and are attended by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr. A. C. Sommerville and the District Health Visitor. Parents are invited by post card to attend with their children and Head Teachers are informed so that children may be released from school.

The prophylactic used is alum precipitated toxoid, the dosage being .3 c.c. followed by a similar dose 4 weeks later.

Parents are advised to have their children immunised as soon as possible after their first birthday and a reinforcement dose of prophylactic is recommended for school entrants at 5 years of age. Leaflets concerning this added protection are distributed to parents of children attaining school age. The leaflet incorporates a form to be completed by the parent and returned to the Public Health Department when the appropriate treatment is given.

Immunisation by General Practitioners

Parents of children attaining the age of 1 year are informed that they may receive treatment free of charge at their own doctor's surgery and many more parents are now taking advantage of this facility. When parents' intention to have their children immunised by their own doctor is known, their record card is sent to the doctor for recording the treatment, and when immunisation is completed the card is returned to the Public Health Department when the doctor concerned is paid a fee at the rate of 3/- per injection.

Schick-testing is not carried out as part of this service. Parents who have their children immunised by their own doctors are invited to the Schick-test clinic 3 months after the second injection has been given.

Summary of the Immunisation State in the East Grinstead Urban District at 31st December, 1947

0—5 YEARS

Estimated Mid-year Population (Registrar General)...	...	...	...	840
Number of children immunised	...	...	...	608
Percentage immunised	...	...	...	72.4

1—5 YEARS

Actual population on the immunisation register	...	...	...	664
Number of children immunised	...	...	...	608
Percentage immunised	...	...	...	91.0

5—15 YEARS. (EAST GRINSTEAD CHILDREN ONLY)

Estimated Mid-year Population (Registrar General)...	...	...	...	1290
Number of children immunised	...	...	...	1236
Percentage immunised	...	...	...	95.8

5—15 YEARS. (INCLUDING CHILDREN ATTENDING EAST GRINSTEAD SCHOOLS ALTHOUGH LIVING OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT)

Number on the immunisation register	...	...	...	1655
Number of children immunised	...	...	...	1594
Percentage immunised	...	...	...	96.3

1—15 YEARS. (EAST GRINSTEAD CHILDREN ONLY)

Number on the immunisation register	...	...	...	1950
Number of children immunised	...	...	...	1844
Percentage immunised	...	...	...	94.5

1—15 YEARS. (INCLUDING CHILDREN ATTENDING EAST GRINSTEAD SCHOOLS ALTHOUGH LIVING OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT)

Actual population on the immunisation register	...	...	...	2319
Number of children immunised	...	...	...	2208
Percentage immunised	...	...	...	94.9

0—15 YEARS. (EAST GRINSTEAD CHILDREN ONLY)

Estimated Mid-year population (Registrar General)	...	...	...	2138
Number of children immunised	...	...	...	1844
Percentage immunised	...	...	...	86.3

POLIOMYELITIS

Two cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis were notified in the Urban District, both during the epidemic period.

The first case was of a small boy, aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, who 3 weeks prior to the onset of the disease, underwent tonsillectomy at the Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead. On 30th July he was admitted to the Mid-Sussex Isolation Hospital, on the 3rd day of the disease, with headache and vomiting. He developed partial paralysis of the left leg and weakness of the right.

On 6th September he was admitted to the Heritage Craft Schools and Hospitals at Chailey, Sussex, for orthopaedic treatment. At the time of writing this report, he is making a good recovery, being re-educated in walking with the aid of an outside short iron and valgus T strap and is receiving physiotherapy for a weak tibialis anticus. A good prognosis is reported by the Medical Director of the Hospital.

The second case was of a woman aged 35 years, who was notified as having the disease on 22nd September. The date of onset was given as 20th August, 1 month earlier. Upon investigation it was found that the woman reported to her doctor in September that she had been having pains in her back and legs for about a month. The doctor diagnosed poliomyelitis and notified the case, stating that she had mild paralysis in one leg.

General Practitioners were informed of the occurrence of these two cases, and of the state of the epidemic in neighbouring districts. They were made aware of all information given by officers of the Ministry of Health.

Leaflets issued by the Central Council for Health Education outlining the first signs and symptoms of poliomyelitis were distributed to parents of young children throughout the district through the medium of chemists' shops, the Local Food Office, and Health Visitors.

The chlorination of the swimming bath water at the Brooklands Park swimming pool was increased as an added precaution.

SCABIES

Scabies was made notifiable, with effect from 11th September, 1944, in the East Grinstead Urban District, under Section 147 of the Public Health Act, 1936, by an Order made by the Council and approved by the Minister of Health.

During the year a total of 69 cases were treated at this Council's Cleansing Station, 54 cases were from the East Grinstead Urban District, and by arrangement with the Uckfield and Godstone Rural District Councils, 12 cases from the Uckfield Rural District and 3 cases from the Godstone Rural District.

The Cleansing Station is situated in the Council Offices and adjoining the Public Health Department.

The treatment is given on two successive days and consists of a hot bath followed by an application of benzyl benzoate emulsion.

The patients' bedding is removed on the second day of treatment to the High Grove Disinfection Station and whilst being stoved bedding is lent to the householder if required.

All family contacts are treated with the patient, and since the adoption of this procedure no cases of reinfection have occurred.

A large number of the cases treated are found in the course of school medical inspections at schools and minor ailments clinics in the East Grinstead and Uckfield districts.

HIGH GROVE DISINFECTION STATION

On the closure of the High Grove Isolation Hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases and its subsequent adaption for dwellings, the disinfection plant was retained for use by the Public Health Department.

Bedding and clothes which have been in contact with certain infectious diseases and verminous bedding are sterilized free of charge. In other cases of private bedding a charge of 5/- per load is made, plus collection and delivery charges at the rate of 1/- per mile.

By arrangement with the Uckfield Rural District Council the disinfection of bedding, etc., from the Uckfield Rural area is also undertaken at this disinfection station and individual charges are made.

The ambulance was purchased by this Council from the Joint Hospital Committee and is used for the collection and delivery of bedding, etc., for sterilization, and for the conveyance of patients living in outlying parts of the districts and requiring treatment for scabies at this Council's Cleansing Station.

LABORATORY SERVICES

The following laboratory services are at the disposal of the Public Health Department for chemical and bacteriological examinations.

**Chemical and bacteriological
examination of water**

R. F. WRIGHT, F.R.I.C.,
Public Analyst,
Offham Road, Lewes.

Milk Analysis

THE CLINICAL RESEARCH ASSN.,
South Road, Haywards Heath.

**Pathological Specimens and
Water for bacteriological
examination**

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL,
East Sussex Laboratory, County
Mental Hospital, Hellingly.

The Medical Research Council's laboratory at Hellingly is available to Private Medical Practitioners for bacteriological examinations of pathological specimens. These should be sent either via the Public Health Department, or direct to Hellingly by letter post.

Routine water samples are no longer sent to the Public Analyst for chemical and bacteriological examination, but to the Medical Research Council's laboratory for bacteriological examination only.

WATER SUPPLIES

Public Supplies

Water for the area is supplied by the East Grinstead Gas and Water Company, who have four sources of supply. Three are deep wells situated at Hackenden, Placelands and Forest Row; the fourth supply is the Medway Intake at Forest Row.

The Hackenden supply is drawn from a deep well, 90 feet deep reaching the Lower Tunbridge Wells Sand. The raw water is chemically treated and limed to reduce acidity, and lightly chlorinated as a precautionary measure. This treatment is controlled automatically.

The Placelands supply, taken over by the East Grinstead Gas and Water Company from the Placelands Pure Water Supply, is derived from a deep well over 1,000 feet in depth.

The supply at Forest Row is from a deep well lined with cast iron to exclude surface water and has a boring of 160 feet in depth, reaching the Ashdown sand. The water is aerated and limed to reduce the iron content, and after precipitation is passed through two mechanical filters. Precipitation tanks with a capacity of 400,000 gallons are installed.

The fourth source of supply at the Medway Intake is authorised by the East Grinstead Water Order, 1942, made by the Minister of Health under Regulations 50 and 50A of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. This water is treated by sedimentation before passing into the filtration and chlorination plant at Forest Row. The Intake was not used during the year 1947 but in order to supply extra water to some districts in the Uckfield Rural District the supply came into operation earlier than anticipated on 1st February, 1948.

Water Sampling

Samples of these supplies are taken by the East Grinstead Gas and Water Company each month and are submitted to the Royal Institute of Public Health for chemical and bacteriological examination. This sampling is supplemented by the East Grinstead Urban and Uckfield Rural District Councils who also take four samples per year from each of the above supplies and submit them to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

All the samples taken from these supplies during the year have been found to be satisfactory both chemically and bacteriologically.

In spite of a very dry summer it was not necessary to restrict the water supply.

Supplies to Private Houses

96% of the houses in the district are afforded piped water and less than 4% of these are supplied from standpipes. The remaining 4% are either supplied from private wells or estate supplies.

MILK SUPPLY

The standard adopted is that samples which have bacterial counts of less than 200,000 per c.c., have absence of coliform organisms in 1/100th c.c., and pass the biological examination are considered satisfactory.

During the year 15 samples of milk taken from farms supplying milk to dairies in the Urban District were submitted for microscopical examination, examination for the presence of bacillus coli, total bacterial count and biological examination. All the samples were satisfactory in every case.

CESSPOOL DRAINAGE—LEWES ROAD AND WORSTED LANE

In March, 1947 I was requested by the Town Planning, Highways and Plans Committee of the Council to report upon the drainage system of existing houses in the unsewered portion of Lewes Road.

A survey of all drainage systems was made and disclosed the following conditions :—

1. There are 55 premises, housing 199 adults and 33 children, a total of 232 persons. Nearly all these premises have main water supply and are provided with baths.
2. Varying methods of sewage disposal are employed, including cesspools, septic tanks, filter beds and land treatment. The main problem is the ultimate disposal of water. In some cases the builder has been lucky enough to find a fissure in the sandstone into which water percolates ; others have had sufficient land available for its absorption.
3. In the following cases conditions are less fortunate :
 - (a) At the time of visit actual nuisance existed in the drainage of 21 premises, by reason of overflowing cesspools or septic tanks, foul effluent on the surface in gardens or agricultural land, or in ditches and ponds.
 - (b) In 8 premises there was evidence that nuisance arises from time to time although not existing when inspected.
 - (c) In 7 premises the existing installation is satisfactory only because the houses are isolated, with no near neighbours to deprive them of the land necessary for absorption of water.
4. In the majority of unsatisfactory installations there is no obviously satisfactory method of improvement. If the owners were served with a Statutory Notice requiring the abatement of the nuisance it would be impossible to advise any procedure other than the installation of a watertight cesspool.
5. The impermeable nature of the soil and subsoil in this area makes the installation of a private sewage disposal plant an impractical proposition unless a large tract of land is available, remote from the house, for the land treatment and absorption of effluent. There are now few vacant sites where such an installation could be made, and none with confidence of success.

The following recommendations were made to the Committee :—

1. That there was a Public Health need for main drainage in the Lewes Road area and that consideration should be given to its provision.
2. Further building in this area should be restricted until main drainage is available, or as an alternative, to permit building of houses having watertight cesspool and to provide a cesspool emptying service. New buildings in proximity to unsatisfactory sewage disposal installation should not be permitted on any account.

The Council adopted these recommendations and a scheme for main draining the area to the Sunnyside Pumping Station was approved. They also instructed the Building Licences Sub-Committee to postpone all applications for interim development consent in the area.

HOUSING

The first scheme of 83 permanent houses on the Stonequarry Estate is in progress. The letting of the first completed houses commenced in July and in all 2 houses were occupied by the end of the year. The remainder should all be completed and occupied by the autumn of 1948.

The planning of the second scheme of 82 permanent houses and 20 flats on the Stonequarry Estate is well in hand. The building of these houses commenced in August, 1948.

In June, 1947, the Council purchased 40 acres of land known as Blackwell Farm and the plans for the building of about 200 houses are being prepared.

Approximately 3 acres of land at Ashurst Wood is being purchased for a second housing site.

Although Requisitioning Notices have been served in respect of several properties, the Council was not successful in requisitioning any properties for housing purposes during the year.

A number of conversions which were in hand in the latter part of 1946 were completed during the year and as a result an additional 12 family units have been rehoused. With the approval of the Minister of Health the High Grove Isolation Hospital was converted into dwellings, housing 9 families.

The planning, preparation of specifications and supervision of works connected with all conversions and requisitioned properties is carried out in the Public Health Department.

Private building was responsible for the completion of 10 houses, the conversion of 1 large house into 6 flats and 1 stable converted into a dwelling house.

Fifty-six maisonettes are in course of erection on the Halsford Park estate. These flats are being built by a firm of building contractors who are letting them to applicants from the Council's Housing list or approved by the Council. The first houses were completed and occupied in January, 1948.

The Council's House-Letting Sub-Committee decided to review, for the purpose of bringing up-to-date, their list of applicants for Council houses. The work of interviewing the applicants and inspection of their living conditions was carried out by the Sanitary Inspector and in the course of these inspections housing defects were brought to notice and the necessary action taken.

The results of the survey enabled the Council to reduce the list of applicants for houses and to formulate an improved estimate of the housing needs of the district.

THE DOMESTIC HELP SCHEME

In accordance with Regulations 68E of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, the County Council delegated to this Council the administration of the above scheme, which came into operation on 1st April, 1946, in the Eastinstead Urban District.

The scheme had a poor start, no helpers coming forward in response to advertisements in the local press. In May, 1947, the County Council authorised an increased rate of pay for Domestic Helps, from 1/6 to 2/- per hour, and as a result a few helpers registered under the scheme.

During the year four applications for domestic help were received and in every case the need was satisfied.

SANITARY SUPERVISION

Inspections made under Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	57
Inspections made under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	217
Inspections of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	68
Meatshops	...	...	...	...	...	93
Fishshops	...	...	...	...	...	85
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	44
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	21
Petroleum Stores	...	...	...	...	...	28
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	20
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	18
Inspections under Shops Acts	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inspections under Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act	...	...	...	...	...	1099
Inspections for House-Letting Sub-Committee	...	...	...	...	...	539
Inspections in connection with Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	175
Other miscellaneous Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	29
						2504

INSPECTION OF FOOD

During the year 255 visits to foodshops were made, and below are details of the foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered as being unfit for human consumption.

MEAT—

493 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	Fresh	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Galantine
18 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Cured	165 lbs.	Sausages

FISH—

176 $\frac{1}{2}$ stones	Wet	163 lbs.	Prawns
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TINNED FOODSTUFFS—

Milk	78 tins	Beans	24 tins
Fish	63 tins	Vegetables	99 tins
Meat	24 tins	Syrup	1 tin
Fruit	17 tins	Macaroni	2 tins
Soup	7 tins				

VEGETABLES—

Potatoes	137 lbs.
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FRUIT—

Pineapples	12	Dates	85 lbs.
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OTHER FOODSTUFFS—

Bread	10 loaves	Macaroni	2 lbs.
Flour	67 lbs.	Biscuits	52 lbs.
Butter	...	...	1 lb.	Mincemeat	...	...	3 lbs.
Margarine	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Jam	...	...	21 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	4 lbs.	Jelly	...	...	1 pkt.
Tea	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Coffee	...	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Sugar	...	...	54 lbs.	Confectionery	...	...	25 lbs.
Rolled Oats	...	...	202 lbs.				

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

The Council employ one Rodent Operator full time on Rodent Destruction using the technical methods approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The whole district is kept under surveillance by systematic house to house inspection and treatment on block principles. The refuse tips at Durkins Road and Eden Vale are regularly inspected and treated when necessary.

The free service to householders ended on 31st July, and from that date a charge at the rate of 2/6 per poison point was made. The charges made to business premises remain the same.

No. 1 Sewer Maintenance Treatment was completed in September with satisfactory results. Infestations are seldom found, and only slight when found in these sewers, due to the fact that the sewer pipes are small and almost continually awash.

During the year 1099 visits were made under the Rats and Mice Destruction) Act, 1919, and 136 infestations were treated.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS, ETC.

Three dwelling houses were disinfested of bed bugs by the use of D.D.T. solution.

Four dwelling houses were similarly treated for the eradication of beetles.

FLY INFESTATIONS

During the winter months a number of complaints were received from householders of flies in enormous numbers infesting attics and roof spaces. On inspection this was found to be the case, and spraying with insecticides containing D.D.T. and pyrethrins was resorted to, in most instances with success. Sometimes the flies were lodged between tiles and roof linings and could not readily be dealt with in this way. Nuisance was caused too through their gaining entrance to inadequately covered water cisterns.

The flies were identified as of the species *Musca Autumnalis*, the common house fly. Their natural habitat is the fields, the eggs being laid on tiny stalks over patches of dung, and in the summer months the adults usually associate with cattle and horses, feeding on secretions and sweat, or drinking blood from small scratches. In the autumn they are one of the group of flies which tend to hibernate in the cooler parts of human dwelling places, and when warmth, either artificial or natural, brings them out and they swarm over roofs and garden buildings, they may give rise to considerable concern.

Human beings, however, are not molested nor do the flies enter inhabited parts of houses or contaminate foodstuffs and on this account this species of fly cannot be regarded as a menace to public health.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

During the year 21 inspections were made under the Factories Act, 1937. In no case was statutory action necessary.

Under Section 9, of the Factories Act, 1937, H.M. Inspector of Factories referred 3 cases of default to this Council, in each case the default was remedied by informal action.

1. **INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspector).

PREMISES	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority ...	36	21	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which sec. 7. is enforced by the Local Authority ...	52	10	—	—
(3) Other premises in which sec. 7. is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	88	31	—	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

PARTICULARS	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	3	—

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse from private houses is collected every 14 days by the Council and disposed of by means of controlled tipping at the Durkins Road refuse tip from October to March, and at the Eden Vale refuse tip for the remainder of the year. This procedure is adopted to prevent nuisance from flies at the Durkins Road refuse tip during the warmer months of the year. Gammexane dust applied with a rotary powder blower is used on both tips.

Trade refuse is also collected by the Council upon application by the trader and charges made.

Bins for the reception of waste food are placed throughout the district. These bins are emptied weekly and their contents sorted and sold for pig food.

Defective dustbins discovered by refuse collectors are reported to the Public Health Department. Informal notices in respect of 203 dustbins have been issued to owners requiring the replacement of defective dustbins. Statutory action was not necessary in any case.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE EAST GRINSTEAD URBAN DISTRICT

							M.	F.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Syphilitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Acute Infantile Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Cancer of buc : cav : and oesoph ; (M) Uterus (F)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Cancer of Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
Cancer on other sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Intercranial Vascular Lesions	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other Digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Congenital mal : birth inj : infant. dis :...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Road Traffic Accident	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Other Violent Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
All Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12
							50	63

MORTALITY IN AGE GROUPS

AGE GROUPS						Male	Female	Total
0	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
1	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
15	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
25	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
35	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
45	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
55	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	14
65	...	...	...	...	...	14	12	26
75 and over	...	...	...	...	...	25	29	54
TOTALS						50	63	113

BIRTH RATE, CIVILIAN DEATH RATE AND ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1947

	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>126 C.Bs. and Great Towns including London</i>	<i>148 Smaller Towns Resident Pop. 25,000— 50,000 1931 Census</i>	<i>London Adm. County</i>	<i>East Grinstead U.D.</i>
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population :—					
Live Births... ..	20.5	23.3	22.2	22.7	20.48
Still Births	0.50	0.062	0.54	0.49	0.28
Deaths					
All causes	12.0	13.0	11.9	12.8	10.52
Typhoid and Paratyphoid ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	—
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Influenza	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	—
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	—
Rates per 1,000 Live Births :—					
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	41	47	36	37	9.09
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age ...	5.8	8.0	3.7	4.8	—
Maternal Mortality	Rates per 1,000 Total Births				
		<i>Puerperal Infections</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Maternal Mortality in England and Wales:—		0.16	0.85	1.01	
Maternal Mortality in East Grinstead Urban District		—	—	—	

Note.—A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following cases of infectious disease were notified during the year.

DISEASE	Cases Notified	Cases to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	4	4	—
Pneumonia	2	1	—
Whooping Cough	21	1	—
Measles	110	7	—
Erysipelas	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	—
Scabies	13	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis	2	1	—
Food Poisoning	2	—	—

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS

DISEASE	0 to 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	over 65
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough... ..	2	3	8	3	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles	4	9	10	15	17	44	7	1	2	1	—	—
Erysipelas... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	1	3	1	2	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS

RATES PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION

DISEASE	<i>England and Wales</i>	<i>East Grinstead U.D.</i>
Typhoid Fever	0.01	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0.05	—
Scarlet Fever	1.37	0.37
Whooping Cough	2.22	1.96
Diphtheria	0.13	—
Erysipelas	0.19	0.09
Smallpox	0.00	—
Measles	9.41	10.24
Pneumonia	0.79	0.19

A dash (—) signifies that no notifications were received

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1947

AGE GROUPS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non Pulmonary</i>		<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non Pulmonary</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
0—1... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MID-SUSSEX ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Appended are details of cases admitted from 1st January to 31st December, 1947.

DISEASE	EAST GRIN- STEAD URBAN	UCKFIELD RURAL	OTHER DISTRICTS	TOTALS
Scarlet Fever	4	10	12	26
Diphtheria	—	—	10	10
Observation Diphtheria ...	4	1	5	10
Erysipelas	1	1	2	4
Measles	9	1	10	20
Measles and Mastoidectomy	—	—	1	1
Measles and Pneumonia ...	2	2	1	5
Measles, Pneumonia and Encephalitis	—	—	1	1
German Measles	1	—	1	2
Streptococcal Rash	—	1	1	2
Whooping Cough	1	5	—	6
Chickenpox	—	1	—	1
Observation Chickenpox ...	—	—	1	1
Observation Poliomyelitis	—	1	3	4
Pleurondynia	—	—	1	1
Inguinal Abscess	—	—	1	1
Pemphigus	1	—	—	1
Observation Typhoid Fever	—	1	—	1
Chickenpox and Pneumonia	—	—	1	1
Tetanus	—	—	1	1
Polio-encephalitis	—	1	—	1
Poliomyelitis	1	10	18	29
TOTALS	24	35	70	129